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Adams and Miss Blanche De BROOKLYN SKATING RINK .- This Evening .- Cou-CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh-ave, and Fifty-

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, cor. Eighth-ave, and Twen-thin-at.-This Evening at 8.—"The Child Stealer." Lucille Western NIBLO'S GAEDEN.—This Evening at 8.—" Single, the Sallot." Lynia Thompson's Burlesque troupe and the Clo OLYMPIC THEATER. - This Evening at 8. - The

WALLACK'S THEATER. This Evening at 8. Tenny.

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New York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1869.

Messrs. Roulier and Lavalette leave the French Minist try, to which it is possible M. De Lhuys may return, and in which the Minister of Finance, M. Magne; the Minister of Public Works, M. Forcade; and the War Minister, | quiet. Marshul Niel, will remain. M. Jules Favre, in an earnest speech, has protested against the prorogation of the Legislative Body, and M. Ollivier abstains from entering the Cabines. Special letters from Cuba are to the effect that Spain will offer the Cubans self-government, but is officially disposed to sell the island. The Republic has been proclaimed in Madeira. Yesterday the new Ocean Cable was spliced to the shore end at St.

The Yerger habeas corpus case was argued before Chief-Justice Chase yesterday, but the decision is reserved. Further interesting particulars of the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday are given to-day. The authorities of the North Germanic Confederation have given notice that hereafter they will send their mails to China and Japan by way of the United States over the Pacific Railroad. The Young Men's Christian Association, now in session at Portland, Me., have elected Wm. E. Dodge, President. A body of Indians have been surprised on the Plains, and 52 of them killed. The Liederkranz Society of this city have been awarded the first prize at the Baltimore Sangerfest.

The Board of Health gave considerable attention ves terday to anticipated dangers from cholcra and yellow sever. The Austrian ship which sunk off the Battery last May was successfully raised yesterday. There was another suicide in the city yesterday, and on Tuesday there were two deaths from drowning in the bay. Countrymen, victims of the panel game, still make their appearance in the courts.

- We print on the second page Scientific Notes, Persoual, Letters from the People, General Notes, and Miscellaneous News; and on the third page a great variety of local matter.

An organization for the encouragement and protection of Authors has been formed in this City, and its prospectus is given in our advertising columns. It aims to secure a hearing and fit recompense for deserving writers who have not yet achieved popularity and the ad- so that the President might announce the miring regard of publishers. We commend it gratifying fact in his Annual Message, and urge to public consideration.

Greater interest will attach to the proceedings of the Board of Health from the prudent fear that neglect on their part may insure us a visitation of cholera. The question of Quarantine came yesterday under consideration. That is a subject upon which, notwithstanding the distresses of ship-owners, the Board will need to hold themselves specially accountable to the public. _

We have seen one or two complaints that our lists of income returns for some points on Staten Island were incomplete. We can only in Texas. The latter has framed a Constitusay that in this, as in the other cases, we engaged Internal Revenue officers to prepare ex-Rebels will nearly all vote to ratify it; and for us careful transcripts of their official lists, everything we hear thence leads us to anticiand these we printed as we received them. If any errors exist, they are the errors of the official records. If they do not prove to be also errors that have cost the Treasury dear, allowed like opportunities with Virginia, and we shall be better satisfied.

Our Cuban letters claim notice for several statements in accord with existing public suspicion. There is reason to believe that Caballero de Rodas has been instructed to offer the quite ready to settle all outstanding differences Cubans the powers of self-government; and furthermore, that the provisional leaders of Impartial Suffrage. We shall be disappointed are in favor of selling the island. New light | next birthday to congratulate our country on may be thus thrown on the recent report that her perfect restoration to peace and loyalty on Secretary Fish was willing to enter the land- the comprehensive basis of All Rights for All. market with tight purse-strings. In any case, the facts indicated would argue the desperation of Spain.

The hints which we receive of the Ministerial reconstruction in France give us still but an uncertain idea of what the Emperor's Government is likely to be. M. Rouher has left his seat in the Cabinet for sure, but only to preside over the Senate. Lavalette will go to England, and there is a story that Drouyn de Lhuys will enter the modified-we can scarcely say the reformed-Cabinet. Magne, Forcade, Admiral Rigault, and Marshal Niel, who hold the strings of money, work, and war in the Imperial Administration, keep their portfolios, so that, after all, the Emperor has pulled down very little of his edifice. M. Ollivier, it is activity and progress in the entire Methodist said, abstains from the Ministry; but we are | body. We hope soon to hear that one or more of not sure that he has been invited to join it.

The Cable barely gives us news when it presents the terms under which the Catholics will probably decline the concurrent endowment. We do not see how they can do otherwise in justice to the patriotism of their countrymen and to their religious loyalty and dignity. To accept the endowment is to make both Patrick and St. Patrick inglorious pengioners of the crown. The mercenary unfairness of the concurrent proposition is instanced in the fact that Catholics will have but seven shillings and a half per head of the endowment, whereas Episcopalians will receive twenty thing in unction and in power to sway the pounds. Thus the Catholics have another reason for rejecting British alms-a reason bound to prevail in the land of Fenianism, and by its prevalence save the liberal ministry from any perplexity on the Church question.

The great French Cable has at length been spliced to its shore end at St. Pierre, and as any offier to include at least one days to live upon the traditions of the soul, it from disputes as to the power of the Chief-Jus-

three thousand miles long, or by nearly a thousand miles the longest cable in the world. We shall welcome its operation, as soon as the compliance with the conditions \$1,000; but the power which speedily and utof our Government shall allow opera- terly converted tippling, disreputable tinkers tions to begin, not for the sake of those who brought it here, or always for such communications as may reach us under cover of the French Empire, but as a providence in spite of those who made it, and as an addition to the sum of our business liberties. The dreams of former men were never so abstractly realized as in a day when we possess the mighty conveniences of two great Ocean Cables, a Pacific Railroad, and a Suez Canal. Puck may put his girdle round the earth in forty minutes, and not brag about it.

Considering a fformer bargain in hard ice the English proposition, elsewhere printed, that, we shall buy Iceland, is exceedingly cool. Have we not done with notions of frosty aggrandizement? Have we not attained the glacial summit of our Polar ambition in the purchase of Alaska?-or is that chill transaction only an introduction to further dissipation in zero? To have at once upon our hands Greenland's icy mountains and Iceland's cheerful strand, while our forlorn outposts are warming their hands in Alaska, is a prospect not inspiring, even to ice companies, Mr. B. H. Pierce may have a serious thought the other way-but we record two objections: first, that after the sorry example of St. Thomas, Denmark will not have the heart to sell; second, that Iceland, having a wintry autonomy quite her own, does not care to be sold. Perhaps the thought of acquiring this Polar property will cool some stray ardors toward the tropics.

Asa Packer, whom the Democrats of Pennsylvania have just nominated for Governor would hardly do to run on the same ticket with Gen. Rosecrans, whom the Democrats of the next State Westward are trying their worst to support with a show of cheerfulness. He is a man reputed wise, because of a faculty of looking wise and keeping In Tammany Hall last Summer Pennsylvania Democrats tried long to persuade the Convention that he was a fit man for the Presidency, but with very indifferent success. They are not now likely to have any better luck in trying to persuade their own people of his fitness for the Governorship. We are inclined to think that they have not made the most of their opportunities. Gen. George W. Cass, who fell only 10 votes behind Mr. Packer on the first ballot, would have been a much stronger candidate. The platform is of the old sort. We read that the Negro should not have the ballot, that our finances are in a dreadfully bad way, and will never be better until Democrats handle the money, that the Reconstruction policy leads to Imperialism, and that our taxation is tyrauny. On the whole, the candidate and the platform fit well together, and both are exceedingly well adapted for defeat.

CLOSING UP THE WORK.

The President, as we stated yesterday, has decided that Mississippi shall vote on her new Constitution and elect new State Officers on the fourth Tuesday in November; and it is intimated that a still later day will be designated for the kindred election in Texas. It is well not to be too precipitate in so grave a matter, whereof the result is "not for a day, but for "all time;" yet we could have wished it expedient that each of these States should be fully reconstructed before the 1st of December; Congress to do promptly its part toward peronce more the circle of an unbroken Union. Let us have no haste likely to mar the perfection of the work; but, that secured, the earliest day on which Military rule can be replaced by republican self-government in the States still under the dominion of the sword,

is the best day for the States and for the Union. The delay that has thus far been found necessary has proved a source of healing. The unprecedented majority by which Virginia votes to resume her place in the Union under a Constitution which guarantees All Rights to All, bids fair to be paralleled in Mississippi and tion so generous and comprehensive that the pate the election of Gen. A. J. Hamilton whom they warmly support) as Governor by a large majority. Mississippi will doubtless be will vote to strike from her proposed Constitution all proscriptive and disfranchising provisions by a large majority. The people of both States are more than satisfied with the action of Gen. Grant in the premises; and are on the broad basis of Universal Amnesty with

THE METHODISTS.

We believe we may now safely congratulate the Methodist Episcopal denomination-as we most heartily do-on the modification of their fundamental polity by the admission of nonclerical representatives into their councils. The discussion has been protracted, earnest, thorough, and the vote for Lay Representation cannot fall short of two-thirds and may reach three-fourths of the entire poll throughout the country. Considering the natural tendency to reverence and cling to time-honored usages, into our mental mouth without so much as of the remark that Ireland is still politically this majority evinces a very decided conviction of the advantage of the proposed change.

We firmly believe that experience will justify this decision-that it opens an era of eminent the smaller sects that have at different times split off from that body, under the impulse of dissatisfaction with its machinery rather than its theology, are moved to return by the new aspects and new opportunities of usefulness henceforth presented, and that a signal increase in the membership, the energy and the efficiency, of the denomination is thereby secured.

It has seemed to us-looking calmly on, from the vantage-ground of an unimpassioned spectator-that the Methodist Church, while it has immensely gained in numbers, wealth, and what must (for want of a better word) be characterized as respectability, has lost somesouls of the poor, illiterate masses, within the last two generations. Its ministers are, in the main, far better educated and every way more accomplished than were their predecessors of fifty to sixty years since; their grammar and rhetoric evince great improvement; a | Columbia's self-sacrifice is just to do nothing | the murderer Yerger out of the hands of the Methodist congregation is about as likely at all. If we can only contrive during the dog- Military Commission now trying him, ranged

worth from \$5,000 to \$50,000; whereas, in days lang syne, you would seldom find one worth \$2,000, or more than three worth and cobblers from blasphemy to praise, and from the service of Satan to that of the living God, seems less liberally vouchsafed it than in the old days of poverty and general contempt. It has seemed to us that Methodism was in danger of becoming too respectable -not absolutely, perhaps, but for the precise work to which it seemed Providentially consecrated. We will hope that the change now inaugurated will enable it to combine the ancient fervor and unction with the more modern suavity and plenitude of worldly goods, to the eminent increase of its power and usefulness.

POLITICAL MACHINERY.

The N. Y. Times thus defines its position with

regard to party machinery: regard to party machinery:

"We are as anxious as The Trinune to 'let the jobbers understand' 'that it will do them no good to achieve regular nominations.' We tell them in advance that, as far as The Times is concerned, ability to manipulate a regular nomination will avail nething to notoriously corrupt and dishonest men. We shall hold ourselves under no obligation to support—but under strong obligations to oppose—any candidate who has been directly compromised by participation in rascally transactions. If knaves must tion to support—but under strong onligations to place any candidate who has been directly compromised by participation in rascally transactions. If knaves must be sent to the Senate or Assembly, we think it better that they should be Democrats than Republicans, since the latter only can damage the Republican party. These considerations, however, have no proper relation to the machinery of the rural districts, which is, in our judgment, ample in its capacity and excellence, and admirable in its adaptation to the habits and circumstances of a rural population. All that is requisite is, that the people exert the power they possess in the selection of good men to the Nominating Conventions. Except by the exercise of this power, Citizens' Associations would be found in vain; and, with this power fully employed, such associations are needless. Only let country voters do their duty with the machinery to which they are accustomed, and we shall have no fear of the consequences. The party, as a whole, is too sound to be suspected because 'a dozen or more' bad men were its colors at Albany. The damage it really suffers in this State is inflicted by the organizations which in this City prostitute political influence to the vilest personal onds. And for this, the real evil, the oracles which counsel rash experiments with party machinery in rural localities have no censure. If they will assist us in trying to recently the country in stead of advising the State, which can take have no censure. If they will assist us in trying to re-construct party management in the City, which needs attention, instead of advising the State, which can take care of itself, substantial good may be effected."

Comments by The Tribune. We insist on the undenied fact that the jobbers who betrayed and disgraced us at the late Session were all ground out by this very "party machinery in rural localities," which The Times finds so perfect. It is not the circumstance that "a dozen or more bad men 'wore its colors at Albany" that damaged the Republican party; it is the fact that they were its chosen representatives-that its "colors" elected them-that bothers us. Now we give notice that they can't come this dodge next Fall-that getting nominated in Republican districts and getting elected will, for them, be very different things. We understand The Times to be with us in this matter; which is an im-

provement for which we are duly thankful. -We shall be very glad to do what we can very urgent. But Primary Meetings, and Nominating Committees or Conventions thereby constituted, cannot be relied on to secure the desired end. The stream cannot rise higher than its fountain. Such men as Hamilton, Madison, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Niles, were never sought out as candidates by nominating conventions as now constituted. These are elected by the meney of some one who wants a nomination, and is willing to pay for it; and he is too often one who knows how he is to get his money back with usury. If we are to have real reform, we must change our system of selecting candidates.

SUMMER READING.

Our good friends, the publishers, advertise a great variety of books which they aver (in three-line type) are specially conceived and upon the mountain-tops, or wherever the notice variety, which is equally the spice of life and of libraries. There are treatises of theology, of science, of art; fresh works upon the dear, delightful mathematics; commonplace books containing most of the poetry which has been sung about the ocean; guide books for the Adirondacks; fresh editions of Hume's History, and of Mr. Thackeray's "Vanity Fair;" the complete works of Sir Walter Scott, for seven dollars and thirtyseven and a half cents; the very latest cantharides book of Miss Braddon, and twelve or fifteen new romances said to be translated from the French. It might, however, be just as well understood first as last, that the Book of Nature is now the most seasonable volume. Trying brains must rest. The spray at Newport and Long Branch should wash us clean from the learned dust of libraries. For a man to climb Mt. Washington expressly to read "Butler's Anal-'ogy" on the top of it, would be the tip-top of absurdity. As a general rule, when we hold communion immediately with Lady Nature. we had better leave tiresome descriptions of her beauty at home. A man will get from her and eyes. To rise up at midnight to enjoy the second best. Spain, and especially Gen. Prim, have been or if we are doomed to wait till Washington's poem of the respectable Dr. Young, would be to imitate the absurdity of the actor who blackened all over to play "Othello."

Indeed, it is well to remember that brains, like fields, are sometimes all the better for lying fallow a little. There is a great deal of morality in pure laziness, especially for the perpetually-motioned Yankee. The busiest, hardest life is none the worse sometimes for lapsing into the idleness of genteel comedy. It is well now and then to abandon one's late, and to going to bed when fortune pleases : comfortable indifference; and thus, drifting the trouble of giving thanks for it. There is a great deal of pleasure in being feeble, as all who have sempiternally ailing friends can testify. In some sort, the thermometer has a way of making invalids of us all. It is quite unnecessary to talk about latitude; if we are to have the climate of India, why shouldn't

we all be Little Henries with our Beavers? Mrs. Boffin observes of a certain old lady, that she is "a thinking steam ingein;" and this is just what nobody should be from now until the cool, delicious mornings and evenings of October. If the reader has a tough problem unsolved, he had better postpone its further consideration until just a little fire is comfortable. Consider the lilies of the field, how they neither toil nor spin nor think, but simply are content with growing and with surpassing in raiment the dandified King Solomon. The Paradise of contemplative inertia is a field with forty cows in it, at high noon in a hot July are ruminating like one. We who have dominion over the cows, have reason enough to take a lesson of laziness from them. The American The argument before Chief-Justice Chase on morality is in keeping still. The hight of the appeal for a writ of habeas corpus to take

when "to make an effort" amounts to a kind

In most editions of Byron there is an auto-

graph leaf containing his fine description of that Western phrase, "flinging ink," so blotten and scrawled and slobbered, such a maze of erasures and interlineations is it. The reader Justice has reserved his decision. immediately supposes that his Lordship wrote the verses in the midst of the tempest which they commemorate. It turns out, however, that they were composed six weeks after, in the comfort of a tavern. So when we go in the course of our Summer touring to greet the natural glories of the world, we should remember that it is not important that we carry anything with us more than an open eye: to bring away something, hie labor, hoc opus est. We advise all never to sigh for an appreciation of scenery in its very presence; it is better to stand still, like the Israelites, and see the salvation of the Goddess. He who goes maundering and mooning up and down, looking first at the lake and then at his guide-book; searching the index to see at what particular spot he shall be impressed; waiting for somebody in the company to declare which are the fine bits, had better hurry back to New-York, and sleep in the attic for the rest of the Summer. Above all, dear young readers of THE TRIBUNE! do not be mortified or discouraged when you come to the mountain or the valley which you are told by some poet-you have his volume in your trunk-to admire, and find that, really and truly, you do not admire it at all! Wait a little!-wait even until next Winter! Then the glory and the grandeur may come back to you when you want them mest, like the memories of childhood which never waken for the asking. There are seas in which it is a shame and a sin to sail by the compass and the sounding-line and the chart-over which we have only unconsciously to drift into the future with the glory of the voyage trailing behind us, and the priceless argosy of fine experience ever but invisibly accumulating.

It is related of Neander, that unsurpassed scholar and simple, excellent man, that whenever he was persuaded to take a trip for the benefit of his health, he always traveled with an ass's load of folios; and there is a German caricature of him crossing the Alps on mule-back, reading a tremendously tall copy of the works of St. Augustine. It would have been better for him if he had left his library at home; and it will be better for us, whether we read Greek when we are at work or not, to leave that and all other lumber on the shelf when we go out to play. If a man must read during his rustication, let him content himself with the newspapers -- with accounts of people he never heard of who have had something happen to them in places the existence toward improving "party management" in this of which is now for the first time disclosed to City; for the need of such improvement is him. As he is going back to the world, its fluctuations and its vast affairs, presently, he must not go back quite ignorant of what has occurred during his absence-fires, failures, deaths, revolutions, and such like vicissitudes. The newspaper will be better for him, for his brain, stomach, and alimentary apparatus-far better than the thickest volume, with the longest words in it, of Dr. Kant.

Poor betwisted and beblinded creatures that we are, it is the most hopeless work in the world for us to get into a proper relation to Nature. The trouble is that we "go out for to see " something with enthusiasm prepense, and therefore do not see it at all. Our raptures speedily relapse into the most leaden of lethargies. To our hackneyed souls the Summer-time imparts none of its ripening glories. We carry with us into the temple our little pack of commonplaces and our atmosphere of habit; we greet the grandeur constructed for reading by the sea-shore or of a living God with a "Lo, here!" or a "Lo ' there!" We accept Nature only upon a cerurist may unfold his tent. Among these we | tificate from the poets of her previous good | character, and it is no wonder that she proves but a moody and sluggish servant. When we are in her presence, there is nothing for it but to wait for her greeting; and if we wait like obedient children there is that which will come to our eyes and ears, which will be "a pos-

'session forever." A cool British warrior, by name McCrea, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Artillery, having been for some time quartered at Newfoundland, has published a book of experiences and observations, in which he says: "We lost an opportunity for dividing the balance of power on the American continent when Lee, Jackson, and Beauregard made their imperishable renown." Does this Col. McCrea wish us to improve upon the British example? Does he mean magnanimously to give us a hint not to lose an "opportunity" of knocking the balance of power on the American con-'tinent" into a general and permanent cocked hat, by seizing Canada and keeping it, should an opportunity offer? In a word, is Great Britain quite ready to have us adopt the policy here foreshadowed? If so, in the general only what he carries in his head and heart scramble, we must take care not to come out

Somebody observes that the sects of Donny brook are never at peace but when they are fighting, and they are always fighting for the sake of peace. Somebody else, we think it was Dr. Maginn, depicted a body of "skrimmaging" Irishmen "fighting like divils for conciliation and hatin' each other for the love of God." To say that an annual storm of shillalahs has descended in Ireland, is only to say that the battle of the Boyne has been celself to dreaming and dawdling; to getting up ebrated once more on both sides and with customary spirit. We have grown to accept to rambles nowhere in search of nothing; to a | the yearly war of Orange and Green, of Catholics and Protestants, as a sort of peace quarrel with the stream, to get our daily mental bread put | and pious feud. It adds nothing to the force discontented, and that Fenianism is not dead.

We don't think it exactly fair for The Journal f Commerce to abuse the California Democracy on account of the antiquity and untimely medievalism of their platform. They are the spared remnant. They maintain the ancient faith. They keep watch and ward over the venerable and respectable heresies of the dear old body. How often do we read in the newspapers resolutions of the Democracy, beginning: "Resolved, That, now as ever, the Democratic party reaffirms the principles to which it has adhered since the formation of the Government;" or, "Resolved, That we abide by the faith so ably expounded and enforced by Jefferson, Jackson, and all the other sages and statesmen of our party;" or, "Resolved, That we are now, as we have ever been, the unflinching opponents of this, that, and the other." The California Democrats were perday, when the milky mothers, forty of them, feetly right in sticking to these precedents. Novelties might be dangerous.

when it reaches its further terminus will be member worth \$100,000 and, a dozen will be all the better for us. There is a time tice and quotations of precedents to show that morning.

member of the Court had ever issued such a writ outside his own circuit, to arguments on the constitutionality of the Reconstruction laws, and discussion as an Alpine thunder-storm, which reminds us of to whether Mississippi is in a state of war or peace. The reasonings were possibly able, although the report of them is not. The Chief-

> Here is a warning to all persons who think to improve the complexions which nature has given them. One George Neal, of Truftonborough, Mass., being desirous of improving his personal beauty, was in the habit of taking Fowler's Solution," which is a preparation of arsenic. An overdose last week finished George Neal. As the use of arsenic in one form or another, as a beautifier, has become altogether too common, it may be well for young men and women to contemplate the sad fate of George Neal, who certainly has not finally succeeded in permanently improving his complexion.

> Among the steps taken at the recent meeting of the Trustees of the Cornell University to increase the teaching force of the Institution was the election of Mr. Bayard Taylor to a non-resident Professorship. Mr. Taylor's chair, of which he has already signified his acceptance, is that of German Literature. He will enter upon his duties during the coming academic year, and will deliver next March a series of lectures on the most eminent authors produced by Germany since the middle of the eighteenth century. Mr. Taylor's knowledge of the whole range of German literary history is not exceeded by that of any living foreigner.

One of our cotemporaries hopes that the Governor elect of Virginia will be fêted, and spoken at, and shouted at, during his visit to our State. We hope not; for, if he should be, he might better have remained in Virginia. He came up here to get rid of all this, and obtain some rest from his arduous campaigning. If he is to be trotted out, and shown up, he will doubtless soon be singing the old refrain-

" O carry me back to Old Virginia, To old Virginia shore."

The North German Government makes enterprising recognition of a revolution begun in the world's travel and traffic. It has decided to send mails through by way of the Pacific Railroad to China, Japan, and the Indies.

Mons. Chevalier, so far as we know, has not yet set out on his Balloon Voyage hence to Europe. He is probably awaiting (as is prudent) the arrival of the aerial ship Avitor from San Francisco direct. It cannot be the lack of gas that detains him.

Have you any record or recollection of an act passed by a Democratic Legislature of any State designed or calculated to prevent; Illegal Voting? If so, please specify.

THE POOR MEN OF NEW-YORK.

We published yesterday the names of seventythree poor men of New-York, who, although burdened with considerable property, and compelled thereby to live in a style which would indicate a comfortable pecuniary condition, are too poor to return any income for taxation for the support of the Government. Concerning two or three of these gentlemen, corrections or explanations have been forwarded to our office, which we hasten to publish. The Hon. William M. Evarts, we are informed, has made an income return since the completion of the Assessors' lists, giving as a reason for his delay in the matter that he was absent from the city. The Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence made the proper return, but by a clerical error in the official records his name was entered Abraham Lawrence, and by this we were led into the mistake of supposing that Abraham R. Lawrence had made no return. Besides these two gentlemen, we have communications also from the torney of James W. Gerard, and from the proprie tors of The Sunday Mercury, which are printed below

-In the same connection it should be explained that in a classification of noticeable incomes, the appearance of the name of W. C. Bryant in the list of editors in New-York as paying tax on an income of \$190, arose from the fact that Mr. William Cullen Bryant pays his income tax at Roslyn, while there is a W. C. Bryant in New-York who pays tax on an income of \$190. The reporter in making up the lists imagined this W. C. Bryant to be the editor. This mistake, which was not unnatural. we nevertheless regret. Mr. William Cullen Bryant pays tax on an income of \$57,063. In the list of noiceable editors in Brooklyn, the name of Mr. George C. Bennett, proprietor of The Brooklyn Times, was inadvertently omitted, although in our full table of income returns for Brooklyn his name appeared in its

It will be seen that there are four of our Poor Men concerning whom explanations have been made. From the other sixty-nine nothing has been heard; and we presume, therefore, their painful poverty being inquestioned, that we may properly mention again the fact that their names do not appear in the official ists of income returns for their respective districts.

TAMES W. GERARD NOT SO POOR, AFTER ALL. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Noticing in your paper the name of J. W. Gerard as not paying income tax for 1868, I beg leave, as his agent, in his absence, to state that I hold the collectors receipt for the same, paid this Spring. Respectfully, W. Boswell, No. 45 William-st. New-York, July 14, 1869.

THE MERCURY NOT OWNED BY "POOR MEN." To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Under the caption "The Poor Men of New-York," you state in this morning's assue, that a number of individuals, among whom you particularize William Cauldwell and Horace P. Whitney, " don't pay any income taxes at all." This statement is, so far as we are concerned, inaccurate. To the language of Saxe, ".We don't care for Mrs. Grandy, And always pur our income tax."

fact which your reporters can easily substantiate from districts where we the internal revenue returns in the dis individually reside. Yours respectfully, CAULDWELL & WHITNEY.
Sunday Mercury Office, New-York, July 14, 1809.

A NEWSPAPER MAN OVERLOOKED.

to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In your great Supplement of Saturday ast-a monument of journalistic enterprise and laborembracing a tabular exhibit of incomes returned outside of New-York city, I am made to figure as C. Bennett, the Christian prefix George being omitted. I was still fur-ther mortified this morning, on perusing my favorite New-York journal, to find that my name was not included among the Brooklyn editors and publishers who pay tax. As I have been connected with a daily paper in Williams-ourgh and Brooklyn for upward of 22 years, have regularly burgh and Brooklyn for upward of 2 years, have regularly contributed to the support of the Government since the institution of the law, and this year paid on a taxable income of \$9,995, I respectfully ask that you will make the necessary correction. In conclusion, I would say that I have no sympathy with the "dead beats" who, though abounding in wealth, and living at an expense of many thousands per annum, regularly cheat Uncle Sam by making no return of taxable income. Respectfully yours, Geo. C. Bennert, Prop. Brooklyn Times.

Brooklyn, July 14, 1869.

THE OCEAN BANK ROBBERY-AN ALLEGED IN-FORMER.

A day or two ago, Superintendent Kennedy eceived information from the Chief of Police of Utica, N. Y., that a man had called on him and stated that he was one of the Ocean Bank robbers, that he was engaged in it from first to last, and knew all concerned in it, not only those who committed the robbery, but those also who afterward took the bonds to dispose of. In the general distribution of the available funds, the informant was cheated, and accordingly, to obtain revenge, he was willing to betray his former confederates. Superintendent Kennedy does not believe the story. The rumor that one of the thieves has been under arrest in this city, Superintendent Kennedy characterized as a fabrication. The Folice are at work on the case, but nothing definite has as yet been learned.

Gen. Grant and family, with his staff, will arrive at the Stetson House, Long Branch, on Saturday

WASHINGTON.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CABINET MEET-ING ON TUESDAY—SECRETARY BOUTWELL OF THE "CONSERVATIVE" REPUBLICAN "OVE-MENT-CHARGES OF PRAUD IN THE VINCINIA ELECTION-THE PLANTER COTTON CASE SET-TLED-THE NEW CURRENCY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 14, 1869.

In these dispatches, last evening, a brief statement was given of some of the proceedings of the Cabinet meeting

resterday. To-day many additional facts concerning the

same subject were made public. It seems that Secretary

Boutwell made a long speech against the Administration giving aid and comfort to the movements of the politicians in Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, who style themselves "Conservatives." He had no faith in the successful party in Virginia, and he saw dauger ahead to his party if the Administration insisted on countenancing the "Conservative" or "National Republican" party in Texas and Mississippi. As he understood it, the party in power is known simply as the " Republican" party, and, unless he was greatly mistaken, the se called "Conservatives" are the enemies of that party, and did not inderse or support the platform on which President Grant was elected. He thought the Adminia tration owed it to itself and to the party that put it in power to beware of pretenders, and to take no risks in any of the " new movements" which might result in disaster. He thought the position of the Administration toward the "Walker party" in Virginia had been mistaterpreted, and the country had been led to believe things which were not true concerning the same. He had been in communication with preminent leaders of the Republican party, both North and South, and found that they had fallen into the error of supposing that the so-called "Conservatives" of Virginia and other South ern States had received the full indersement of the Administration, and they seemed alarmed. He counseled extreme caution, and rigid adherence to the well known principles of the party of which he and his associates had been selected as representatives. The result was that 10 was unantmously agreed to have the elections in Mississippi and Texas take place after the Fall elections is the Northern States, and as near the time of the assemb ling of Congress as is possible.

It appears that Judge Deut, recently nominated for Governor of Mississippi, by a party of so-called "Conservative" Republicans, recently called on Secretary Boutwell, for the purpose of securing the influence of the Treasury Department in his behalf during the forthcoming canvass. The conversation which ensued was docidedly spicy, the Judge insisting that he was a supporter of the Administration, while the Secretary declared that he could not consistently use the patronage of his Department for the benefit of any political organization not in full accord with the Republican party and the principles embraced in the platform adopted at Chicago, when Gen. Grant was nominated. As the interview proceeded the parties became quite earnest, and Mr. Boutwell bluntly told his visitor to mind his own business, adding that he was capable of controlling the affairs of the Department without assistance from outsiders. He added that none but those who supported the Chicago platform, and were willing to support the Fifteenth Amendment, had been appointed by him to office in Mississippi, and finally dismissed the Judge with the information that his requests were of no avail.

A delegation of Radical Tennesseeans have arrived sere to urge the Administration to take a decided stand in favor of the election of Stokes for Governor of that State. Their efforts will probably be successful.

Gen. Whittlesey, late Republican candidate for Congress in the Alexandria (Va.) District, arrived here to-day. He charges that great frauds were perpetrated by the Conservatives in the recent election, and brings with him specimens of counterfeit tickets used by that party to deceive the freedmen. They are similar to the usual style of that kind of tickets, having Radical Republicas vignettes at the head surmounting the name of the Walker" candidates.

The famous Planter Cotton case has been finally setiled by the Treasury Department, and the parties to whom the cotton was sold have been relieved from their bonds to pay the taxes. The Pianter, it will be remembered, was seized at Mobile about a year ago, with 1,004 bales of cotton on board, on which it was alleged no tax had been paid. It was subsequencly proved that only 484 bales were amenable to seizure. The cotton had, previous to the seizure, passed into innocent hands, and the Department decided to allow it to be sold, provided the parties who owned it gave bonds for the payment of the tax. The cetton was estimated at \$17,000.

The President sent a telegraphic invitation to ex-Secretary Borie last night to join the White House party in its trip to Long Branch. The Government steamer Tallapoosa is in readiness to take the party on board, and will probably sail to morrow night.

The beautiful and spacious grounds around the Executive Mansion, which heretofore have been open to the public, are to be considered private hereafter, and no one outside of the President's household will be allowed to trespass. The mail south of the Executive grounds also closed to the public, and is used as a pasture for the President's horses.

The ten-cent notes of the new fractional currency are now ready for distribution. Only a small number of these notes have so far been received by the United States Treasurer. By the middle of next week there will

be an abundance ou hand. Mr. Isaac N. Morris, late Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, whose report caused so much comment, is out in a long letter this morning, in reply to

Hamilton C. Fant, in which he (Morris) reiterates his former statements concerning the read, and is rather severe on Senator Conkling and ex-Senator Wade for their telegrams in praise of its construction and management. Gen. O'Neill of Femian renown has returned from his tour through the South, made for the purpose of observing the condition of the Fenian organization in that section. He states that there are but few well-maintained circles in existence, but there is nevertheless a deep feeling among the Irish population of all the Southern States which, with proper care, would develop itself into a wideapread enthusiasm for the cause. The trial of the colored woman, Millie Gaines, for the

murder of her white seducer, is now progressing in the Criminal Court here. It will probably terminate to-morrow. It is generally believed that she will be acquitted on the ground of insanity. The Jury is composed of six white and six black men.

THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD CUTIVE APPOINTMENTS - CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH I

The Post-Office Department o' the North German Confederation has addressed a communication to our own Post-Office Department, dated Berlin, June 20, stating 18 substance that it is its intention to have all its mail matters to and from the Pacific Coast, China and Japan, carried by way of the United States over the Pacific Rail-

ters to and from the Pacific Coast, China and Japan, carried by way of the United States over the Pacific Railroad, and making inquiries on the subject of such arrangement. No reply has yet been made, but there is no doubt that the response will be satisfactory to the German Post Department. The time of transmission to and from Japan will be shortened ten days over the present system, but there will be very little, if any appreciable advantage as to the communication between Hong Kong and Germany.

The following appointments were announced this morning; James F. Wilson of Iowa, to be Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, vice James Brooks; James W. Foote of North Carolina, to be Pension Azent at Raileigh, N. C.; Harlan P. Hail of Minnesota, to be Pension Agent at St. Paul; George T. Terry of Nevada, to be Register of the Land Office at Austin, Nev.; Isaac T. Gibson of Iowa, to be Agent for the Osage and other Indians at the Neatha Agency, vice George C. Snow, suspended; Josel T. Morris, to be Indian Agent of the Pottowottomic Indians in Kansas, vice L. A. Palmer, suspended; James S. Upton, to be Postanaster at Battle Creek, Mich.

The abstracts of the National Bank reports of the Southern States, showing their conditions on the morning of the 12th of June last, show the following, among other items: The Louisiana banks, three in number, belonging to the City of New Octeans, Show an aggregate of resources and liabilities of the Alabama banks is \$1,203,000; specie, \$72,343; capital, \$1,200,000; profits, \$1,200,000; Profits, \$1,000,000; Profits, \$1,000,000; Profits, \$1,000,000; Profits, \$2,000,000; Pro

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT-THE DIS-FRANCHISING AND OTHER OBJECTIONABLE CLAUSES TO BE VOTED FOR SEPARATELY. WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following was promulgated to-day by the President:

promulgated to-day by the Freedom.

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress, approved April 10, 1869, I hereby designate Tuesday, the goth day of November, 1863, as the time for submitting the Constitution adopted on the 18th day of May, 1868, by the Convention which met in Jackson, Miss., to the the Convention which met in Jackson, Miss., to the volters of said State, registered at the date of such subsystems of said State, registered at the date of such subsystems. mission, viz,: Nov. 30, 1889; and I submit to a separate